

PORTRAIT.

WOMAN.

When starlight gilds the brow of night,  
And zephyrs softly sigh,  
The orb that shines with brightest light  
Attracts the common eye.  
But should the angry winds come forth,  
And waves more rudely jar,  
He turns at once toward the north,  
For there's his guiding star.  
And thus, through pleasure's drear power  
A while thy breast may thrill,  
When'er the storms of sorrow lower,  
We turn to woman still.  
Her love's a light whose constant beam  
Illumes life's stormy years,  
Shed over the heart a sunny gleam  
And gilds our very tears.  
This earth till gentle woman smiled,  
And lack its darkness rolled,  
I like to see some untrodden wild,  
Was pure, but O how cold!  
Our hearts are lit by woman's eyes,  
As stars light up the sea;  
We love the vital warmth supplies,  
Her voice the melody.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JENET AND HER WEB.

Many years ago in a parish of Galloway—a rude and sequestered district—there were only three free-masons, to wit, the minister, a tailor, and a mason. The mason being desirous to introduce his son to the same mystery, caused a lodge to be called for the purpose, at a lonely cottage, where the ceremonies were proceeding when a knock was heard at the door. The mason, whose name was Dunn, went to see who it was, and found an old woman, who addressed him as follows:—“The masons are met to night?”—“Yes.”—“Well, ye ken my web was stolen last week?”—“Yes, Jenet, what business has that wi’ the mason’s meeting?”—“Oh, ye ken ye’ll be raising the deil, and I wad just like if ye wad ask him, since he’s there at any rate, who stole the web.”—“Oh, ay, Jenet, just ye gang away then, and we’ll see what we can do.” Mr. Dunn then returned to the interior of the lodge, and mentioned to the minister, what had passed between him and the old woman. The clergyman rebuked him severely for conceding to the superstitious notions of the old crone, and said he feared it would “affront them a’.”—“Nae fear o’ that,” answered the mason, “just leave it all to me.” Next day, when Jenet called upon Mr. Dunn, he told her that “the web” had not exactly communicated the name of the thief, but he had mentioned that if the goods were not returned before Thursday next, the house of the guilty would fall upon him in the night time, and the whole family would be killed. This he said was a great secret, and he strictly forbade her communicating it to more than one person. Away went Jenet, quite satisfied; although it might have been expected to occur to her that the prediction of punishment to a thief, was not exactly a characteristic piece of conduct on the part of old Nick. The secret was speedily imparted to her next door neighbor, with many injunctions as to the propriety of letting it go no further, notwithstanding which it was known to the whole parish before night. On the third morning thereafter, Jenet’s web was found lying at her door with the part which had been cut off, attached to the main body of it with pins.

A CUNNING SWINDLER OUTWITTED.

Two Quakers, brothers, lived in Philadelphia some years since, whose names I forbear to mention. One of them, “rather soft in the head,” was applied to for goods, by a plausible old fellow, who paid nobody, but whose roguesy was unknown to the Quaker. While the goods were being packed up, the other brother came in, and asked the merchant to whom he had made so large a sale? He replied, giving the name of the purchaser. “Why, brother,” said he, “art thou mad? The man is a great rogue, and will never pay thee—he pays nobody.”—“What shall I do?”—“What shall I do?”—“I shall be ruined.”—“Well,” says the other, “I shall try to extricate thee;” and away he goes to the purchaser. Says he, “Friend R—, I understand thee has been making a purchase of my brother. He is a poor, narrow-minded creature, and will tease thee for the money before it is half due. Give up the purchase. I have a large stock of goods, and can supply thee on much better terms than my brother.” The sharper, forgetting the old fable of the dog and the shadow, went back to the seller, and made some apology for declining the purchase. He then started off to the store to which he had been so kindly invited, and began to lay off some goods. “Friend R—,” says the merchant, “let me know first who is thy indorser, that I may consider whether or not I will accept him.” “Indorser!” exclaimed the other, who began in “small a rat,” and to suspect, that with all his craft, he had been outwitted by an indorser when you offered the goods.”—“Why, man, does thee think I am such a fool as to give thee my goods without a good endorser? No, no! that will not do; give me a good endorser, and thee may have as many goods as thee pleases.”—“Thus was the liar bit; and R— sneaked off quietly, humbled and grieved at the disappointment.

Quite above-board.—Samuel Terry, an English convict, in New South Wales, is in possession of a clear income of sixty thousand pounds sterling. His several estates, containing upwards of 100,000 acres, and his property in the town of Sydney, bring him in 10,000l. per annum. He has 17,000 head of horned cattle, and 400 brood mares. All this property he has acquired since his emancipation.

[Translated from the French.]

INSCRIPTION UPON A GAMBLING HOUSE. Three portals has the gambler’s cave, Their names—HOPE, INTRAM, the GRAVE; The first the victim’s entrance greets, And by the others he retreats.

Gross Ignorance.—Ellen Donovan, a child three years old, was bitten a short time since, by a mad dog, in Middlesex county, Mass., and died of hydrophobia. It appeared in evidence before the Coroner’s inquest, that the parents and friends of the deceased child had endeavored to effect a cure by roasting the liver and lights of the rabid animal, and forcing the child to eat a portion of them!

A Shower of Brimstone.—A letter published in a St. Petersburg paper, states that on the third of May last, it rained sulphur at a place near Frankfort. It is time for the Frankfort folks to look out.

From the Boston Evening Gaz.

The following advertisement was issued in China, by Captain Putnam, of the brig Nabob. It was afterwards translated and published in the Chinese language. We insert it as a curiosity, showing the difference between the Chinese and English idiom.

“Absconded, last night, from the American brig Nabob, Samuel Butler the cook, and John Smith, the steward, taking with them 450 Spanish dollars belonging to the master and first officer—who offer a reward of \$50 for apprehending said cook and steward, and securing them, together with the dollars.

“G. W. PUTNAM,

“Master of brig Nabob, at Whampoa.”

The Chinese version is as follows:

“On the evening of the third day of the 8th moon, two black foreign devils, one the butler, the other the cook of the vessel Put-lum, now at Whampoa, escaped from her by stealth, with foreign money, more than 400 rounds in their possession, the property of the captain and mate; and the place of their concealment is unknown. Should any superior man know of their downfall, and will secure and fetch them to the vessel Put-lum at Whampoa, it is clearly understood that on these two foreign black devils being recognized, he will be thanked for his trouble with flowered red money, fifty great rounds! Truly these words are true! and will not be eaten! This chap is issued from Put-lum’s ship at anchor at Whampoa.”

“The Chinese call all foreigners black and white devils in contradistinction to their own people.

“They designate the vessel by the name of the Captain.

“Gold.

A Man without Money.—A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking death—a spectre that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which it is feared may end with his asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with a disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing from a tradesman, he is asked for cash before delivery.

Mr. Chambers’ Address.

Concluded from our last.

The prosecution of this “experiment,” has already occasioned a distrust in the circulating medium of the country, that has impaired credit, deranged and contracted the currency, interrupted trade and unsettled the markets, as well as the values of property.

What did the late memorialists to Congress, represent to be the condition of things amongst an industrious and enterprising population? Why our manufacturing establishments, which it has been our policy and pride to foster and sustain, are either closed or in partial operation, crippled by reduced markets, and embarrassed for the want of loaned facilities and accommodations, so necessary where sales are made of their manufactured articles, on extended credit. In this, there is no fancy or exaggeration, it is a sad reality, brought home to the habitations of all. It checks the operation of our spinning, looms and machinery, and the yeomanry that drive our furnaces, forges and rolling mills, are made to feel in the price of their hard labor, the curtailing effects of this experiment on the currency.

The mischievous effects are not confined to proprietors and masters, but extend to the humblest operative, connected with those establishments. Yes, it already reaches the laboring poor, whose

daily bread depends on the regular demand for their labor and its remuneration.

When the proprietor finds the market curtailed, and the accustomed facilities of cashing their credits withdrawn, they are obliged necessarily to contract their business; in doing this, portions of those employed in the various branches of the business, must be dismissed. What is to become of such? If they are qualified to enter on any other description of labor, they cannot meet with the demand for it; if they inquire at any other manufacturer, they learn from him, that he has been obliged to subject those in his employment, to a like necessary and painful reduction: if they apply to the farmer, for employment, in the ordinary labors of husbandry, even from him they learn, that he can employ no laborer, that he can possibly dispense with: Having lost a portion of his time in search of employment, as his last alternative, he returns to his former employer, and proposes to labor at his old occupation, or a new one at reduced wages, that he may subsist his innocent and dependent family. Compassion will provide him the employment he seeks, and he earns a bare and scanty subsistence; and thus it is, that at the frugal table, and humble fire-side of the laborer, the rash “experiment” of the President, is, and will be felt operating on the very necessities and comforts of life.

The farmer, miller and distiller, have been made to feel the embarrassing effects arising from a derangement and contraction of the currency, and the distrust pervading a trading community. The improvements in our cities, towns, and villages, are either checked or much reduced; building materials are without the demand which had previously existed, and builders whose labor had employment in the erection of private dwellings, public edifices, or manufacturing establishments, now languish in inactivity, or drag along with half the employment of which they are capable. The general mischief arising from the “experiment” on the currency, which effects almost all interests, is the distrust of the currency, the currency. As has been remarked, whatever produces a fluctuation in the currency, either by a sudden contraction or extension of the circulating medium of the country, will have the effect of disturbing the relations of trade, the values of all property, and do injustice to a large portion of the contracting community.

This distrust has produced the contraction, by causing throughout the last winter and spring, an unusual return of the paper of our Banks, upon them for specie. The circulation of the Banks of the middle States, has, I am confident, been reduced since the first of October last, from 33 to 50 per cent., compelling those Banks suddenly to curtail, to a considerable amount, their accommodations, and withhold their usual facilities to their business customers. We are not surprised at this distrust. Our citizens having witnessed the ruinous effects of a like “experiment,” in times not long past, when a depreciated and uncertain State Bank currency, was followed by the suspension and disappearance of specie, it is not surprising that with them, like effects should be apprehended. This distrust has also impaired the resources and means of our Commonwealth. Our State availing herself of the spirit of the times, for internal improvements, projected and embarked in public works, on a most extensive scale, and at a cost which has already involved the State, in a debt of upwards of 20 millions of dollars. These public works are not yet completed, and require heavy expenditures before the State can realize any thing to replenish her empty treasury, or restore her impaired credit. If she borrows, it has been, within the last eight months, at an advance of from 8 to 12 per cent. in the reduced premium on her stock. If the currency should be further reduced, she will have to meet her enormous State debt, with a curtailed currency, when those debts were contracted in the times of an abundant currency; and as money is suddenly appreciated, by the extraordinary contraction, the State, like her citizens, in their contracts, will be made to lose the difference, which will go to her debtors, who are principally foreigners.

That a national Bank, is essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, in the collection, transmission and disbursement of its revenue, and is a most important agent, in the maintenance of a sound currency, as well as in affording facilities of exchange between distant places, is the opinion, I believe, of more than two-thirds of the present Congress, and most, I think, be admitted by every impartial person, who gives the subject their attention and consideration; and if there be any question scutled under the administration of our government, it is the constitutionality of such a Bank. President Madison, who had originally been opposed to the Bank of the United States, on constitutional grounds, in his message to the Senate, on the 30th of January, 1815, very correctly states, that the authority of Congress, to establish an incorporated Bank, was settled in his judgment, “by repeated recognition under varied circumstances, of the validity of such an institution, in acts of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes of concurrence, of the general will of the nation.”

Whether the national Bank, be a continuance of the charter of the present one, or the establishment of a new one, is of little or no consequence, I believe, to the nation, inasmuch as the same guards, checks and accountability, may be imposed on the one, as on the other, and the like equivalent exacted, as a consideration for the privileges granted, and the use of the deposits. I have no attachment to the present Bank, or interest in its continuance, further than what is common to all my fellow-citizens. I never received from it any loan, accommodation or favor, or even solicited any. I am not, and never was, one of its stockholders, and with it, I never had any connection, as counsel or attorney. If it exercises any influence over me, I neither perceive nor feel it. It is a question presented to the community, whether it will be better served and more secure, with the continuance of the present Bank, under proper modifications and restrictions, or a new one. With my present impressions, I would prefer the continuance of the present, as a tried institution, which has been the faithful fiscal agent of the government, affording it every accommodation, that could be required without loss or risk, and giving to the country an uniform currency; I would impose on it reasonable restrictions for public security, and exact a full equivalent for privileges conferred. I cannot avoid the apprehension, that if Congress should open the door for the establishment of a new Bank, it would introduce a flood of speculation, that might profit some individuals, and injure others, whilst it detracted from the stability of the institution. Much of the stock would probably be taken by speculators, not that they had money to invest permanently in the stock, but for the purpose of selling the stock at an anticipated advance; and foreigners would in time, as now, become the proprietors of a large portion of it. And whether the location of the new Bank should be in Pennsylvania or New York, would afford a subject of excitement and contention. In the present Bank, we are secure of a substantial capital, there being in it, on the first of June last, upwards of twelve millions of dollars in specie, with ample other funds for all liabilities. When the present Bank went into operation for business, on the 1st of January, 1817, its total of specie was but \$1,400,000, and though between July 1817, and July 1818, it imported at different times, upwards of seven millions of specie, at a cost of \$500,000, yet the amount of specie, in its vaults, did not at that time amount to more than three millions of dollars.

The limited amount of specie in the Bank, was owing in part, to its stock being originally subscribed, and held by men, who had subscribed it on speculation, and who had not capital to invest, but depended on borrowing from the Bank the money to pay their stock, an accommodation which was extended to them. The second instalment, payable in specie, under the charter, was \$2,800,000, and yet of this, only \$324,000, according to a report of a committee of Congress, can be presumed to have been paid in coin. Of the third instalment, a very trifling amount was paid in coin, and the consequence was, that the capital of the Bank of the United States, when all paid in, consisted of about two millions in specie, instead of seven millions. The investigation of 1818, exposed and blew up those speculators, and the stock has since passed into the hands of capitalists, who had money to invest on permanent loan, which has given a substantial capital to the Bank.

That this Bank has been well managed by its officers and directors, since 1819, is evidenced by the credit of its stock and paper. The individual stockholders, who own four-fifths of the stock, and whom we must suppose to be vigilant in looking to their interests, are well satisfied with the management of the institution, and repose every confidence in the directors and officers. At a general annual meeting of the stockholders, held in pursuance of the charter, on the first of September last, after an exhibition of the situation of the institution, showing the amount of its liabilities and resources, it was unanimously resolved, “That the thanks of this meeting be, and they hereby are, presented to the President of the institution, and the Board of Directors, for the fidelity and skill which they have manifested, in the management of the concerns of the Bank, and that the stockholders feel continued and undiminished confidence, that the further administration of the concerns of the Bank will be conducted with wisdom, zeal, by those who have heretofore so satisfactorily directed them.” Of this confidence, I believe them to be entirely worthy, from their knowledge of banking, their unbending integrity, their firmness and attention to the best interests of the institution, which they have managed with a due regard to the law and rights of the public. Notwithstanding this extraordinary spectacle, of a government waging war on its own fiscal agent, of whom stock it owns one-fifth; and against the credit of that agent, the whole influence and power of the Executive, and his dependent officers, are directed in implacable hostility, yet the stock of this persecuted institution, is above par, being at 110 for 100, and its paper enjoying a credit and circulation, equal to gold and silver. There is, in this indication of public opinion,

a weight of evidence, in favor of this Bank, and its management, not to be destroyed by the clamors of subservient office holders, noisy partisans, or the insinuations of an inquisitorial committee.

If the Bank has violated any of the provisions of its charter, why is it not brought before the judicial tribunal, for investigation, defence and trial, in the manner provided for in the charter, by *scire facias*? To subject it to condemnation and punishment, by its decessor, without the opportunity of defence and trial, is to deprive it of rights, that are maintained for the protection of the meaneast culprit in the country.

But it is alleged, that it is in contemplation by the President, to give to the people a gold and silver currency, in place of a paper currency, based on specie capital. Is there any sincerity in this? No, neither the President, nor any officer of the Government, of any intelligence, projects or expects any such currency. The President has not officially intimated any opinion, in favor of any such measure; and in the last communication from his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, to the Committee of Ways and Means, of the subject of the currency, dated 15th April last, so far from proposing a specie currency, states, “That it is no part of the proposed plan, to displace with the State Banks. It obviously is not in the power of Congress, (if it desired to do so), to take any measures for that purpose, without an amendment to the Constitution; and the States would not, and ought not, to surrender the power of chartering banking companies. The State Banks are now so numerous, and are so intimately connected with our habits and pursuits, that it is impossible to suppose, that this system, can ever be entirely abandoned, nor is it desirable that they should be.” Here is the Executive organ, denying the power, the expediency, or the practicability of displacing with State Banks. There is no uncertainty in this opinion; the President, and every man who reads it, cannot misunderstand it. The President has repeatedly declared, that he intended to make the “experiment,” of a State Bank currency.

If it were in the power of Congress to put down the State Banks, it would not be practicable, without convulsing the whole trading community. The State Banks have now a paper circulation of 77 millions of dollars, to support it specie to the amount of 17 millions of dollars. To reduce the currency from 77 millions to 17, is beyond the powers of our Government, and to furnish specie to supply the withdrawn paper to the extent required, by the exigencies of the country, is beyond our means and resources; and impracticable. If the influence of the Executive department was not sufficient in 1815 and 1816, to induce the State Banks of that day, to pay specie in small sums and improve the currency, when there were but about 250 State Banks, in possession of Government deposits exceeding 10 millions, is it probable, that the Executive, if sincere in the purpose, could induce the 540 State Banks, now in the U. States, to abandon their business, and surrender their charter?—It would require more than a magician, in the State of New York, to substitute for the notes, &c., of the 69 Safety Fund Banks, in circulation, amounting in January last, to upwards of 15 millions of dollars; the specie currency in those Banks, amounting only to \$2,190,937. So far from any disposition being manifested to reduce the paper currency, the friends of the administration have, since the removal of the Deposites, been increasing the number of Banks.—In New York alone, there has been an increase in the large sum of \$2,600,000; and in all the States there has been an increase of forty-three banks since the first of October last, the capital of which is supposed to amount to thirty millions of dollars.

Near the close of the last session of Congress, Mr. McKim, one of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the ardent and devoted personal and political friend of the President, submitted a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of Congress issuing 15 millions Treasury notes, a species of Congress money.

Notwithstanding such facts, there are some men in society, who have pretensions to character, that attempt to delude the people, by saying that we are to have, under this administration, as a substitute for Bank paper, a coin currency. It is all a trick, to be played off until after the October election, when no more will, I believe, be heard about it.

Much has been said of what is called the Gold Bill, which is to put into every man’s pocket as many Eagles as he may have occasion for. The legal value of gold, in relation to silver, had been rated too low for its market value, and in consequence, gold was exported. The interests of the country required an advance in its legal value, and that advance I voted to the extent required by its received and market value; but the value given to it by the act of the last Congress, is less than its market value, as it is below, under the former Law. The effect of this over value, will induce importation of gold, which will displace silver, a more convenient currency when equi is wanted. The gold, when imported, will most probably go into the possession of the Banks, without the body of the people knowing any thing more of the gold

currency, than the opportunity of hearing of it, and perhaps seeing a few “show pieces.”

But the great objection to allow the Executive to have the control of the National Treasury, to be distributed amongst State Banks of his choice, is not to be found in its mischievous effects on the currency of the country, in the form of “Experiments;” but on account of its tendency to absolute power, and to increase the already overgrown power and patronage of the President. This power and patronage has grown to a size, that probably entered into the imagination of but few of the sages who formed the Federal Constitution. It is now so tremendous as to demand all its vigilance and jealousy, in confining it to its strict constitutional limits. It is estimated that there are 40,000 officers deriving their appointments either immediately from the President, or from officers appointed by him. The Post Office Department is an illustration of the increase of the Government in magnitude and power. After the adoption of the Constitution, and the organization of the Government under it, there were in 1790 in the U. States but 75 Post Offices; the amount of postage received for that year, being \$37,935. Such was the extent of the department, when Congress invested the Post Master General with power to appoint his assistants and deputies, without check or control. The number of Post Offices in the U. States 1st July, 1862, was 10,127, and the amount received for postage in those offices for the year preceding, was \$2,616,538 27, all of which, and much more, was expended during that year by the Post Master General, in allowances to Post Masters, contractors, agents, &c. &c.

It may well be asked, why the immense power and patronage of the Department is not subject to the same control—checks and accountability, as the other departments of the Government? We must suppose that at its first organization, it was considered but a small affair, and the appointment of its few deputies and the management of its affairs were left to the head of the Department; but its patronage and power exceeds that of all the other departments. Such power in the head of any department, is an anomaly in our Republican Government calling for revision, which, from the recent exposition of the condition of the department, ought not to be delayed.

The patronage of the Executive in the appointment of officers, connected with the collection of the Revenue, has been accumulating at a ratio beyond all anticipation and necessity; to which is to be added the extraordinary expenditures of the Land and Indian departments, with their host of officers, under various appellations, which give exercise to Executive power and patronage, to an extent of which the great body of the people have but little conception. I am not able to ascertain the number of officers connected with the Revenue; but it was stated by a respectable Senator, (Mr. Silsbee) in the Senate, that there are 1271 officers, of various grades, enumerated in the Blue Book, whose pay amounts to \$1,036,191; which is more than \$814 per man; that a weigher received last year in Philadelphia, \$6,070, and at New Orleans, a weigher received \$6,403—a gauger \$6,822, and a measurer \$4,933. These offices would require, I would suppose, no extraordinary qualifications in the officers for the discharge of their duties, and yet they are allowed salaries in the form of fees and commissions, that are extravagant, and greatly surpassing what is allowed by the State authorities, to their officers, requiring qualifications of a high order, as well as subject to great responsibility. If our citizens are to be tempted with such glittering prizes, addressed to their passions; and it be the order of the day, that all these officers are the spoils of the successful party, in any election contest, we can expect nothing else than that great excitement will prevail at every Presidential election; and the people will be poisoned with the waters of deception and falsehood, issuing from official fountains kept up by the moneys of the people.

If a standing army of a few thousand men, excited the jealousy and apprehensions of Statesmen, as adverse to our Republican institutions, in offering temptations, as well as giving strength to the Executive arm, will the citizens of the present day allow their precaution and jealousy to slumber with a host of about forty thousand officers, dependent on Executive will and favor? They permeate our cities, towns and villages, and, if corrupted, may exert an influence in their official power, more formidable to our constitutional Government than any army of soldiers.

To give to the President or Secretary of the Treasury, an officer, whose will and discretion, shall be the arbiter of the public money, amongst the local Banks of the State, is allowing the Executive to take the national purse; and the exercise of immense power over State institutions, and the individuals connected with them. I am not for extending the powers of the Executive, but am disposed to bridge them as far as constitutional limits will admit, and the public security require.

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The variance between the avowed o-

\*There are 44 weighers, gaugers, measurers and markers, who received in 1863, \$149,995, equal to \$4,777 each.



pinion of President Jackson, before he came into the Presidency, and his practice since, we can only account for, by attributing them to the fascinating, and corrupting influence of power, when possessed. I cannot but suppose that he was sincere in the opinions which he advanced as a citizen, before he came into power, and the principles which he possessed, should influence the Executive, in the administration of the government. As the people were given to understand by his friends, that he was to serve but one Presidential term; President Jackson, in his first message to Congress, advised an amendment to the Constitution, in this particular, so as to limit the service to one term, and prevent the abuses attendant upon a second election of the same person. So far from using any further influence, to procure such an amendment, offence was taken at the proposition, by Mr. McDuffie, in the house of Representatives, to effect it; and we have seen President Jackson, a candidate for a second term, not only without objections, but allowing all the patronage of the Government to be used, to promote his election, and exposed to the suspicion, that he had used his personal influence to procure his re-election. If the practice established by Washington and his successors, limiting the Presidency, to two terms, had not furnished a rule, so long sanctioned and approved of, as to be a limit, by the authority of public opinion, it is probable that an attempt would be made, to press General Jackson on the people, for another term.

Gen. Jackson, in his address to the Tennessee Legislature, remarked, "I would impose a provision, rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the general government, during the time for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office." If this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments shall continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought, to be convinced, that corruption will become the order of the day. Where was his regard for the representatives of the people, and his avowed deliberate sentiments, when during his administration, he has appointed more members of Congress, to high and lucrative offices, than all his predecessors?

In his inaugural address, the public were promised "the observance of a strict and faithful economy," and the reason assigned, "because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure of money by the government is but too apt to engender." His friends who advocated his election, complained of the number of unnecessary officers, and extravagant salaries, under the administration of Mr. Adams, all which were to be reformed, by abolishing unnecessary officers, reducing extravagant salaries, and holding the officers of government to strict accountability.

President Jackson has been in office five years, and we may ask where is the evidence of his reform, retrenchment and accountability? Not a clerkship has been abolished, or a salary reduced. The expenditures of the government have been augmented under his administration, from 12 millions of dollars annually under Mr. Adams' administration, up to twenty-two millions; offices have been multiplied, and the public money scattered in the rewards of partisans.

Amongst the offices declared to be unnecessary by the friends of Gen. Jackson before his election, and which I believe might be dispensed with, were the offices of the 2d and 4th Auditors. The abolition of those offices was expected as one of the first acts of the re-forming administration. So far from this being done, or any attempt towards it, or to effect retrenchment, William B. Lewis, the intimate personal friend of the President, was brought from Tennessee, and immediately put into the office of 2d Auditor, with a salary of \$3,000, and 15 clerks, whose salaries amount to \$17,200, with a messenger, at \$700, making a total annual charge of \$20,900. The notorious Amos Kendall was placed in the office of 4th Auditor, with a like salary of \$3,000, and 14 clerks, with salaries amounting to \$16,250, a messenger at \$700, making a total of \$19,950. Not a word, that we are aware of, has been said by the President, about dispensing with these officers, who continue to expend in their offices annually upwards of \$40,000, without the public scarcely knowing of their existence, if it were not for their interference and correspondence out of the line of their official duties.

Is it to the Post Office we are to be directed for reform and retrenchment? verily, we will search for it there in vain.

In 1828, according to the National Calendar for that year, there were in the General Post Office at Washington, 32 clerks, whose compensation amounted to \$34,700. According to the report of the Postmaster General to Congress, dated 31st of March last, the number of clerks employed in that department during the year 1833, was 86, with a compensation of \$68,087.

The annual extra compensation allowed for carrying the mail prior to 1st July, 1829, according to the report of the committee of the Senate, was \$47,707 11, and the annual extra allowance under this administration prior to 1st July, 1833, was \$388,396 84. During the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, the amount received for postage was \$5,943,720, on which the Department not only sustained itself, but yielded in three of the years a net Revenue amounting to \$214,047, whereas during the last four years of President Jackson's administration, the amount received for postage was \$9,104,274, which afforded only a net revenue in 1831, of \$64,986, and the Department is involved in a debt little short of a mil-

lion of dollars. The amount of postage during the last year of Mr. Adams' administration, was \$1,007,799, and during the year ending on the 1st July, 1833, the amount of postage received was \$2,616,538, and yet the Department is insolvent, and has had to sustain itself by Bank loans to the amount of \$450,000. The prodigality which has prevailed in this Department in bestowing immense sums on favorite mail contractors and agents, calls loudly for the reprobation of every citizen opposed "to public or private profligacy."

Though the act of the Postmaster General in borrowing money from the Banks without the authority of Congress, or even informing them of it in his annual report, was censured by the Senate, and the loans which he had negotiated, declared to be "illegal and void" without a single dissenting voice; yet this officer is still retained at the head of this department, without any mark of disapprobation from the President, who had proclaimed that he considered himself accountable for the acts of officers deriving their appointments from him.

We must then infer that the President is either indifferent to the mal-practices prevailing in that Department, or that it is considered in conformity to his will and direction.

The Post Office is the only Department, that has yet been examined by an investigating committee; and that only to a limited extent, and which I trust will be pursued by the committee. If the Treasury, Land and Indian Departments are investigated, and exposed to a like scrutiny; it is probable that there will be found like prodigality and frauds prevailing in them.

The number of revenue officers in New-York in 1828 was 174;—pay \$174,712 Do. in 1833 324;—do. \$335,988

The revenue officers of this port are nearly doubled though the imports were only about 25 per cent. over those of 1828.

In Philadelphia, the Revenue Officers were in 1828 65;—pay \$83,735

And though imports reduced, their number was in 1833 75;—do. \$92,259.

Such items are specimens of the reform and retrenchment, which have augmented the national expenditures to an amount so greatly beyond any thing before experienced under our government. I might enumerate various other matters, where in President Jackson has failed to redeem his promise, and maintain his avowed opinions and principles; but which cannot now be done without extending too much the length of this address.

However freely I have spoken of President Jackson, in relation to his public measures, I have applied to him no harsh epithet. He is the President of the nation, and though as a citizen, I have the right to express my opinion of his acts and measures in relation to the administration of the government, I have abstained from personal opprobrious reflections. Of many of the abuses practised by those in power, President Jackson may be ignorant or unconscious, but the misfortune to the country is the same, as they are practised under his authority, and with his legal sanction. There is too much reason to believe, that he not only does not act under the dictates of a dispassionate judgment, or with the advice of his constitutional cabinet, but that he is under a malign influence, unknown to the constitution. That he is surrounded by a cabal, is attested by evidence as high as can be obtained from an administration still in power. We are assured by Mr. Duane, the late honest and independent Secretary of the Treasury, who was one of the President's early personal and political friends, and who had never sought office, that such a cabal did exist, and he further states, "I had heard rumors of the existence of an influence at Washington, unknown to the Constitution. The conviction that such an influence existed, at least in relation to the matters pressed upon me, was irresistible. I knew that four of the six members of the cabinet, before I became a member of it, had been opposed to any present action in relation to the Deposites, and I also knew that four of the six members of the existing cabinet entertained the same views. I felt satisfied, not only that the President was not in the hands of his constitutional advisers, but that their advice was successfully resisted by persons, whose views I considered at variance with the public interest and the President's fame."

With such authority for the existence of such a cabal, is there any room to question it, and will the people consent that the great measures affecting the public interest, shall be brought about by an influence unknown to the constitution and irresponsible to the people?

With powers so exercised, and the pretensions to power assumed by the President to remove and control the action of all officers deriving their appointments from him, we cannot be too jealous or too vigilant in confining Executive power to its strict constitutional limits. We must not agree that those limits are to be found in the discretion and will of the National Executive. The Whigs of 1834, like those of 1776, are opposed to arbitrary

power, Executive usurpation, official abuses and corruptions. It is not for the abettors and defenders of misrule under President Jackson, and of the corruption and profligacy which prevails under his administration of the government, to mislead the citizens by telling them, that the contest is narrowed down to one, of Bank or no Bank. It might as well have been alleged during our Revolutionary War,

that the contest was for or no tea, stamps or no Stamp. The British king and his subordinate Parliament, had chosen to invade the chartered rights of what was then the American Provinces, by various encroachments and usurpations; and amongst others by laying duties on Tea, and exacting a tax in the form of stamp paper, which our Fathers resisted at the

peril of their fortunes and lives.—President Jackson, without the authority or sanction of the Congress of these United States, has violated the chartered rights of the Bank of the U. States, which was guaranteed by the highest act of public faith; and has aimed a blow at the Bank which has fallen with a vengeance on the whole business and trading community. He arbitrarily removed from office the Secretary of the Treasury for not disposing of the National Treasury, as he wished; and has taken possession of it so far as to distribute it when and where he pleases. The authority and co-operation of the Senate, he has contemptuously evaded, and disregarded, and treated with the most marked disrespect; their legitimate action.

The citizens of Franklin and Adams, opposed to Executive misrule, have no connection with the Bank; they are neither stockholders nor debtors, and have nothing to gain or lose by its rise or fall in their pecuniary interests, further than it may affect their currency, trade and markets. They have, however, an interest in the question greatly surpassing all pecuniary considerations. If the public faith may be violated, the solemn contract of the government disregarded, and the provisions of the law set at naught by the President in an act of hostility to the Bank; and the outrage be sustained by the Representatives of the people, what security is there to the individual citizen for his rights of personal liberty or property? Where is the protection of the laws, or the government of laws? The wrong that is done under the authority of government or its chief magistrate to the most humble individual in society, should be considered an offence against the rights of the whole people; for if such wrong be tolerated, repetition will be encouraged and practised until the power, strength, and spirit of the people are broken down by the number of single victims. As the friends of our country and constitutional government, it behooves us to oppose the usurpation or abuse of power whether it is exercised by one branch of the Government towards another, or in encroachments on a corporation, or the humblest individual of our republic.

Those who are now opposed to Executive misrule, disclaim being worshippers or followers of any man or men. If we ask what we are for, we answer that we are for the Constitution and Laws.—And if the inquiry be made, who we are for? To that we reply, that we are for the men, who will maintain and defend the Constitution and Laws. We address ourselves to the Patriots of the land of every party, and among them we know there are many who have hitherto supported President Jackson, for honest purposes; and who "more in sorrow than in anger," now disapprove of his measures. We ask them to unite with us in the cause of constitutional government, we are content that they should lead or follow in the way of safe and legitimate precedent.

However much they may have admired his boldness and energy of character, and the liberal sentiments he avowed before his election, as to the principles on which the government should be administered, they must perceive that, what they conceived only boldness and energy, now exhibits itself in impulses and passions too strong for ordinary legal restraints; and that the sentiments which so much recommended him when a candidate, have long since yielded to those more consistent with the ambitious exercise of power. Whatever were his military services to his country, or the glory of the victory of New Orleans, have all been fully repaid, not only by their ordinary rewards, but by the highest honors in the gift of a free people. His friends have done for him in honor, reward, and official distinction, all that they did, or could do for the father of their country. To expect or to exact more of his friends is unreasonable. It is now required by his official partisans, that the friends who have supported him by their votes, shall approve of all his measures. To do this is to suppose him infallible, as well as the agents he may select to execute the laws, and to require his friends to approve of the acts of all, exact a servility too objection for Republicans. In despotic governments, such submission is expected and required, but it is there with the multitude of slaves, the servility of silence, and not the approbation or adulation of partisans.

The American spirit is not yet so corrupted and humbled as to submit to requisitions so abject, and the abuse of power so despotic; and if the Patriots of the country will awaken to a sense of the dangers which surround their liberties, and rally round the Constitution and the Laws, they may yet be preserved, and with them the blessings of free government. GEO. CHAMBERS.

Sept. 1, 1834.

#### TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Joseph Blundin, for the murder of Aaron Cutshaw, has just terminated in Doylestown. The annexed particulars of the case we obtain from a report in the Bucks County Intelligencer.

It appears the prisoner and deceased were at work, on Sunday, the 27th July, with other men to the number of five or six, engaged in cradling oats. At dinner, one of the hands ran out of doors, with a pie, and deceased and the prisoner chasing him. In their playfulness, a shoe was thrown, which hit the prisoner. Shortly after the deceased came into the house crying, and said the prisoner had hit him on the head with a stone. This disturbance was settled, and they all went to the field to cradle oats. When nearly done, a quarrel arose between the prisoner and deceased, and the prisoner was thrown down, and received several blows from deceased, in the face. Deceased, with another, then helped him upon his feet, and his knees giving way under him, they

assisted him up a second time. The prisoner then took his cradle and started for home. He was asked to stop, but refused and said, angrily, he would walk.

From 15 minutes to half an hour from this time, he was overtaken by the wagons, walking slowly along. The spot at which he was overtaken, being from a quarter to half a mile. He was asked, as the wagon came up, by one in it, to get in and ride. He was told, by another, if he would not get in the first wagon, to get in the one behind. Prisoner made no reply, but raised his cradle from his shoulder, and struck at deceased, hitting the cradle of deceased, which he raised to guard the blow; the deceased, at the same time, losing his cradle from his hands, which fell upon the ground. Deceased then sprang from the wagon to make his escape, but stumbled, and fell as he reached the ground. When he had crawled a few paces on his hands and knees, the prisoner came upon him with his cradle lifted, and struck the scythe through the neck of the deceased. The deceased cried "take it out, take it out," and sunk upon the ground, and died in one or two minutes. The scythe was immediately taken out. Some one said to the prisoner, "he will die," who replied, "let him die." Liquor had been used in the field, but there was not satisfactory evidence that the prisoner was intoxicated.

The Jury, after being out 11 or 12 hours, returned with a verdict of guilty of "MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE."

Reasons were filed by the Prisoner's Counsel, in arrest of judgment, which will be argued upon the 27th of this month. Dubois and Wright, for the Commonwealth; McDowell and Ross, for the prisoner. U. S. Gaz.

On Sunday morning last, three young men crossed the river at this place, for the purpose of hunting. They had not proceeded far, when a small twig caught in the trigger of one of the guns, which caused it to go off, and the contents were lodged in the side of one of the party, Crammer Smith. He lived but about fifteen minutes. The gun that accidentally went off, was in the hands of a brother.

We understand that the young men's parents reside at Williamsburg, Ohio, and that their children were sent here to learn the blacksmith business.

Cincinnati Gaz.

**Summary Justice.**—The city of Richmond having for a year or two past been cursed with a great number of gaming houses, which have corrupted her youth, ruined many of her citizens, and latterly become intolerable nuisances; and a gang of blacklegs having, a short time since, assaulted a young gentleman of that city, an occasion was taken on Monday night of last week to break up the offensive establishments altogether. The citizens assembled to the number of between three and four hundred, and accompanied by the Captain of the night guard with eight of his men, quietly entered in succession ten of the principal resorts of gamblers in the city, the implements of whose trade they took possession of, but without doing any other mischief. The gamblers escaped but one, who was arrested and held to bail in \$500. The gambling furniture taken, was next morning burnt in the streets by order of the Mayor. Since that time an association of young men has been formed for the purpose of finishing the work so successfully begun.

N. Y. Courier.

From the Virginia Free Press.

**The Summit of Bliss.**—A marriage was celebrated a few weeks since in a romantic spot on the top of the Blue Ridge, under the broad arch of Heaven. The parties having obtained a license in a country in which they did not reside, deemed it necessary to be within the jurisdiction of the clerk issuing the process; and at the appointed hour, here came the groom and his train from one point, and the bride with her fair posse from another. After the nuptial tie was drawn, the parties separated in the manner and direction whence they came—but only temporarily, we presume. The scene was one of singular interest, and we have no doubt the fond pair, in their journey through the dark vales of life, will never forget what was to them, at the moment, emphatically the summit of bliss.

CAUTION.

We copy the following from Bicknell's Reporter of Tuesday last. Let the public, and especially the people in the interior, beware. Mr. Bicknell's information in relation to all matters connected with the currency, may always be relied on.

**Spurious Gold Coin of the new Emission.**—The public are cautioned against receiving spurious pieces of coin purporting to be HALF AND QUARTER EAGLES of the new emission. They are remarkably well executed, and probably are more difficult to be detected, by persons unacquainted with gold, than nine-tenths of the various counterfeit bank notes which are now in circulation throughout the United States. Cour. & Eng.

Last week, at East Sudbury, (Mass.) a singular instance of death from a trifling cause occurred. Mr. Benjamin Swain, of that place, stumbled, and in the fall, slightly wounded his under lip with his teeth, at 7 o'clock in the evening of Sunday, 14th inst, from which time he continued to bleed, notwithstanding the best medical aid, until his death, which took place at 6 o'clock of the morning of the following Tuesday.

The Hon. Jesse Miller, of Perry county, has been nominated for election to Congress by the friends of Van Buren in Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties. Dr. Whiteside is the Whig candidate for the same district.

#### THE FOREST FOUNDLING.

From the St. Andrews Standard.

As soon as we are to the practice of seizing on any little local incident and rendering it the subject of embellished detail, yet we occasionally hear of occurrences so touching and pathetic in their nature as to awaken our sympathies, and interest us in their narration. Of such a nature is that which we now present to the reader.

Mr. Charles Beorgan left the north east part of this Province a short time ago, and took what is called the upper road from Fredericton to St. Stephens, on his way to the United States. On the 5th August he passed the thriving village at Hart's Mills on the Roshogam very early in the morning, and expected to reach Trew's tavern, at the Pictouhagan by night. Properly equipped for the woods, furnished with suitable provisions, his blanket and his axe slung behind, and his gun on his shoulder, he trudged daily a long, until he arrived at Shin creek, which is unbridged, and was at that time much swollen with late rains.

A woodman seldom hesitates at such obstacles; he proceeded up the bank of the stream and set about felling a tree across it, to serve as a temporary bridge; it swung aside in falling, and, launching into deep water, it moved away majestically down the stream. Our traveller looked and looked, and wist not what to do. He was not inclined to resume his axe, and therefore resolved to proceed up stream, in hopes of finding a favorable place for crossing. At length he arrived at one of those placid-looking pools which form deep stretches in our rivers and are generally termed still water places. Here he made a kind of raft sufficient to bear up his clothes and gun, and keep them dry, while he swam over and drew them after him.—He was soon busily engaged in re-habiting his limbs, and refreshing himself with a bit of biscuit, seated on the flowery margin of a natural meadow, which extended along the banks of the stream, when his ear was started by a whining noise, resembling the sounds frequently uttered by young bears. He instantly seized his gun, examining the touch-hole and re-primed; then clapping a ball into the barrel,

"with look intent,

"and eye and ear attentive bent," he cautiously stole towards the spot whence the sounds issued. They were no longer uttered, but he now and then heard a crackling noise among the underbrush, and perceived a twitching motion of the twigs and spray, but could not discover who caused them. Convinced, however, that he had some animal to encounter, his gun was at his shoulder, and his finger on the trigger. He then silently reasoned with himself whether or not he should fire at random, but experience cautioned him against so rash an action, for no animal is more furious than a wounded bear. As thus he mused, his eyes became suddenly dilated, his heart throbbed violently, he raised himself erect, and let the butt end of his gun drop quickly to the ground! Behold! among the raspberry bushes—and seen through the interstices of their many twinkling leaves of dewy green—he sees a beautiful infantile arm, fully stretched out, and little taper fingers plucking the rich, ripe, crimson fruit.

After he had experienced the first flush of the mingled emotions and surprise at the extraordinary sight—of horror at the bare idea of his gun and his intended act—and pleasure in the expectation of meeting society in these deep and solemn solitudes, our traveller advanced and beheld a little girl, about seven years old, sedulously engaged in pulling and eating of the abundant wild berries which were spread in great variety over that naturally rich and verdant spot. She appeared to be an interesting child; her clothes had a respectable look, albeit they were most woefully rent and worn, her fair hair played in disordered ringlets over her cheek, which was begrimed and pale, and her soft blue eyes were red with weeping.—She burst out in wild hysteric wallings which sunk suddenly in convulsive sobs.

The traveller was lost in utter amazement, and hemmed about, to attract the child's attention.—Alarmed, in her turn, at his appearance, half habited as he was, she screamed, and fled a few steps—fell and covered her face with her hands. He was quickly by her side, and used the kindest and most soothing expressions to gain her confidence and calm her fears.—She had fallen more from bodily weakness than from fear, although she had been greatly alarmed at the unexpected appearance of the stranger. At length she ventured to look up, and with a sweet but languid smile, and slowly and faintly, "O now—I am sure you will not kill me," "Kill you! God forbid," was the full-hearted reply. "O! I'm very tired—I've been very hungry, but I got plenty raspberries here—I only eat the good ones, I never take them as have the spider on, for mother bid me not to."—"Where is your mother my little girl," eagerly enquired the traveller, and he was answered in great simplicity, "she's a home, sir, I guess—but mam don't know where I be—I can't find out the way home ever so long." "What, my child, have you strayed and are lost? Come to that flowery knoll with me—God has sent me to preserve your life—come, and I will give you some nice biscuit and a bit of meat—you are weak and worn, but I will take care of you." The innocent's soul burst forth in a flood of grateful tears, not attended with that hysteric affection which she had lately suffered. She derived great relief from weeping, and prepared to follow her new benefactor, but the excitement she had just experienced, acting on her sensitive, delicate, and over-haunted frame, had shaken every nerve, and completely prostrated her strength.—She was unable to walk, but the kind and generous Beorgan carried her to the bank

of the river where he had left his little store, and judiciously regaled her with sparse and gradual portions of food.

As soon as she was moderately refreshed, her artless answers to his inquiries informed him that her name was Lydia Harren; her parents lived near Hart's mill; she had been sent with dinner to her father, who was making shingles a little way in the woods, but missed the right track, got bewildered and wandered astray. "When I knew I was lost," she said, "O I was very much frightened—I screamed and ran about, and threw away my father's dinner." It appears that she walked the first night until she sank down nearly stifled with fatigue. The traveller asked if she was not afraid when it grew dark, and she was all alone and lost in the woods, to which she replied, "I was a kind of frightened all the time, but when I lay down I said my prayers that mam learnt me, and then I wasn't frightened." "Do you remember the prayer?" "O, I do sir, it is—

"I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest, for it is thou, Lord, only, that makest me to dwell in safety; and into thy hands I recommend my spirit, my soul, and my body, for thou hast redeemed me;—O Lord, thou God of war, Amen."

Mr. Beorgan began next to consider how the child was to be brought along.—He was sixteen miles past her father's, and his business would not allow him to return: he was about 12 miles from Trew's, and no house between. The child was unable to walk; he rigged out a contrivance by means of his blanket, and carried her comfortably on his back.—The delightful consciousness of performing a good action, buoyed up his spirits and nerved his frame, and he beguiled the rigor of his laborious task by the prattle of his little foundling, who now became more sprightly and free.

As he journeyed along, he inquired if she had seen any wild beasts in the woods, and she answered "No, I didn't—only once—two black dogs were coming to me—they were not Mr. Durpe's dogs—they stooped, and one stood up on his hind feet—they did not bark, but ran away again." Our traveller smiled at the child's simplicity, while she continued to say "O sir, last night—O when I woke in the middle of the night, O how glad I was!—I thought I was close to home, for I heard the cattle trampling about me. I could not see nothing, none of them had bells—and when I called 'Star-and-Bright,' they lay still; O I was glad and my heart was beating and beating—I lay very still to listen, and so I just dropped away asleep again—wasn't it a pity—they were all gone in the morning." Providence seems to have defended you in an especial manner, my child; against hidden dangers and death," said the traveller.

Having carried his helpless charge until day light was gone, his fatigue was increased by the difficulty of walking on an almost trackless road in the dark, and the moon did not rise till near ten o'clock.—At length he arrived at a deserted log hut within two miles of Trew's, and being almost exhausted, he determined to make a short stoppage to recruit. Here he thought to leave the child, wrapped in his blanket, whilst he should hurry on, and send back immediate relief. He struck a light and partook of some refreshments with her; but found great difficulty in getting her to consent to remain behind. After he had prepared a pretty comfortable bed for her, and placed her snugly in it, he sat down to watch until she should fall asleep.—The moon had just risen, and before he started, he gently approached the child to find if she were perfectly composed; he held the light toward her, she opened her blue eyes full upon him; she averted her head and sobbed. "No!" exclaimed the traveller, "By all that's sacred, I swear I will not leave you behind!" He forthwith slung his axe and his gun, resumed his former equipment, raised little Lydia from her lonely couch, and carried her safely to the long looked-for house of entertainment. Although it was quite late, Capt. Josiah Trew was easily aroused to admit the toil worn traveller and his little companion, who now stood beside him at the threshold; for something told him it was more seemly that she should walk than be carried into the house. He had also tied a handkerchief under her chin, in the fashion of a gypsy head-dress.

They were soon placed by a comfortable fire in a good house, well stored, and blessed with a hearty and hospitable landlord. The females, as is the custom of the country, were speedily afoot and busy preparing the required repast. We fancy we can see the mirth-lit countenance of facetious Josiah, beaming with downy right exultation as he issued his multifarious orders for every viand the house could afford to comfort the wearied travellers.—We can imagine also that we see his features o'erclouded and his eye glistening with genuine feelings as he related that the whole country side had been up in search for a child lost in the woods; that parties had gone in all directions, but unhappily without success; that one of the people deeply distressed on the occasion, was now in the house. Our traveller immediately exclaimed that Providence had made him the happy instrument of recovering that lost child who now sat before them. Every one flew round the little girl, examined and fondled her, and vented exclamations of amazement and satisfaction. During this sudden bustle a person from an adjoining chamber rushed wildly in among the company, snatched the hand of little Lydia, gazed on her for a moment, then clasped her to his bosom. It was her father!

What a scene was here! what an overflowing of the finest feelings which adorn humanity! what a giddy interchange of those pure affections which spring from sincerity and truth! What tongues can tell; what pen pourtray the varied e-



motions which fled in rapid succession through the minds of that painfully happy group? The half-fragrant joy and gratitude of the parent—the wondering of the delighted of the enraptured little sufferer—the conscious self-satisfaction of the deliverer—the officious but sincere gratulations of the excited inmates—must all be estimated by the susceptibility of the reader.

The beautiful train of circumstances which Providence employed in this affecting story, is worthy of serious consideration. If the traveller had passed Hart's Mills when the people were stirring abroad; if Shinn's creek had been bridged; if the tree had fallen across; if he had no gun when he thought a bear was by—if these facts had happened, the child might have perished.

He who sustains the mighty planets in their courses, and controls the motion of particles of dust—He who rules the awful storm, and sends forth the smiling sunbeam, works His wise purposes in mystery to us.

"Come then expressive silence, muse His praise."

"The system works admirably," says the Official. The following is the latest information we have of the result of the financial felicity in which the "Experiment" was conceived:

From the St. Louis Rep., Sept. 12.

"Eighteen kegs of Specie were landed at this port on Tuesday last, by the John Nelson, from New Orleans. They contained about ninety-five thousand dollars, the amount of the draft sent to Major BRANT, from Washington, upon the Pet Banks at New Orleans. We have not been able to ascertain the precise loss which the Government will sustain by this operation—in the payment of freight, the mileage, &c. of the officer of the army in whose custody the draft and money were placed. But that is nothing. The poor Indians, to whom it was due, are the greatest sufferers, as they have been waiting since the first of last June, for the payment of their annuities."

The Emigrant publishes the following extract from a New Castle (Eng.) paper: Last week, an aged female, (a widow) who resides at North Shields, applied to the officers of St. John's Parish for relief. Some doubts being entertained respecting her claim, an investigation took place, when it was clearly ascertained that her last service was in that parish, in the family of Mr. Wilson, about thirty years ago, and that she is actually a niece of the celebrated George Washington. "Sit transit gloria mundi." It is not necessary to add that relief was immediately granted.

Two pharmacists of Paris have discovered a new method of embalming the human body, which is capable of so great a degree of perfection as to preserve entire the traits of countenance with all the integrity and freshness they exhibited during life. When we appreciate, as artists do, the importance of plaster casts taken from the features of celebrated persons during life, it will be very easily comprehended what important services this new process of M. M. Capron and Boniface can render to painting and historical sculpture. And if as it is stated that a body can, without undergoing the least change, be preserved for ages, it will be an easy matter for an artist in the twenty-first century who wished to paint some grand historical picture, to place upon his canvas exact resemblances of our contemporaries of celebrity.

The Ethiopians, who were the first embalmers, lived in a country abounding in gums. They therefore imagined that the human body might be well preserved in some of these substances in the same manner as the fly or the spider is preserved in the centre of a piece of amber. Mr. Humboldt found a species of mummy among the Mexicans, dried and preserved in a soil entirely deprived of moisture, and in a burning atmosphere where even insects could not exist. The ancient Egyptians, according to Herodotus, also embalmed their dead. They took away from the abdomen all the viscera, and washed the cavity with palm wine, it was then filled with powdered spices and aromatic herbs, and macerated for seventy days in a solution of soda. They afterwards washed and enveloped it in rolls or bandages of cotton or linen which had been impregnated with gums. A celebrated anatomist, named Louis Bids, who lived in France in 1803, had a method of preserving human bodies after death, which was kept a profound secret, and we can only speak of the results of the Egyptian process; inasmuch as the mummies of the Ethiopians, Egyptians, Jews, Greeks or Romans, are not discoverable. The Egyptian process, and all others of which we know any thing, depended for favorable results upon the exclusion of all humidity, and upon the reduction of the other fluids of the body to as small a quantity as possible, so that little else should remain except the skin and bones.

Mr. Geoffrey St. Hilaire has remarked that the countenance of the Egyptian mummy is very well preserved beneath the masks or bandages of cotton or linen, but that they change immediately upon exposure to air and moisture.

Dr. Chausier a few years ago discovered an agent in the Dento Chloride of Mercury, which would, by its action on animal fibre, embalm a human body. But although by this means much finer mummies could be made than those of the ancient Egyptians, it was not made general use on account of its costliness, difficulty, great length of time necessary, and its liability to fail. It was necessary to macerate the body for 3 or 4 months, in a solution of the Dento Chloride of Mercury. All methods hitherto devised are, then, quite imperfect, but M. M. Capron and Boniface, by 10 years of perse-

vering experiment, have discovered a new process of embalming which will preserve the body in every form and feature uncovered by any bandage, and which defies all decomposing elements which usually bring the human body into decay. This process does not contemplate the removal of any part of the body, the liver, heart and brain, being all well preserved alike. It will only require a few days for its completion—other processes as above mentioned, requiring months. The particular nature of embalming by these gentlemen is not yet before the public, but they will be largely patronised, for we believe that the preservation of our corporeal substance after death is as justifiable and praiseworthy as the preservation of the figure or features upon canvas—in fact, the desire of this kind of posthumous existence depends upon one and the same cause.—*Balt. Gaz.*

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.  
From the Christian Mirror.

How is it possible to bring up children in the way they should go without the exercise of parental authority? And in order to this, how important that this authority be early established, and the child to be taught that the commands of its parents are like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which may not be changed. It is truly distressing to see children trifle with parental authority. "I won't" and "I will," from a child, are words which always make me tremble both for parents and children. But when I come to hear, as I sometimes do, a child applying vulgar nicknames to his parents, and his parents too who profess to follow Christ, it is truly distressing. What can such parents think? Do they believe that they are every day putting it out of their power more and more, to bring up those children for Christ. They cannot restrain from wickedness, or command them like Abraham to walk in the ways of the Lord. But, like Eli, they must, yes, must, let them take their own way, and walk in the sight of their own eyes, unless they have authority over them, and this authority is acknowledged by the child. Such parents would wonder at the conduct of a brother who suffered his children to swear and steal, with impunity. But they seem to forget that the same God, whose commands forbid profanity and theft, commands children to obey or honor their parents. And they are just as guilty in the sight of God, for permitting this command to be trampled upon, as they would be if they allowed their children to go on in theft and profanity. And such sins will surely be visited upon them and their children, and it is impossible in the common course of Providence for it to be otherwise. Such parents may rest assured that they are laying up stores of vengeance for themselves and their children.

And although they may now be averse to the labor of establishing their authority over their children, depend upon it, they will find that the way of the transgressor is hard. They are acting the part in society of a man who turns out his unruly cattle to vex his neighbors, because it is easier for him, than to watch over them himself. But some may be ready to ask how this authority is to be established. I answer, in the first place, let your commands be reasonable, and then let neither company, labor, nor any thing else hinder you from seeing that they are obeyed. Be as firm and unyielding as the foundations of the earth, and let neither the cries or entreaties of the child, or your own feelings divert you from your purpose. It is a solemn and imperative duty, and we to the parent who neglects it, said is false to the trust committed to him by God. Let every command be thus obeyed, in spite of business or company, and you will soon see the effect. Let the child see that you are reconciled the moment he submits. There is no tyranny in all this. It is perfectly just & reasonable. Let both parents think & act in concert, and never in the presence of their children oppose each other's views and conduct in this respect. You may hope to find some easier way, and so have many others, but they have found to their sorrow, that they saw their error too late.

EXTRAVAGANCE.  
Comparisons are sometimes useful.—The expenditures in the last two years of the former and present national administration, exclusive of payments of the national debt, are as follows:

By Adams,	1827, \$13,062,816
	1828, 12,633,008
By Jackson,	1832, 10,516,299
	1833, 22,090,064

Jackson's two years, \$35,608,253  
Adams' two years, 25,715,912

Jackson's expenses above Adams' \$12,896,441

This makes a difference of nearly *Thirteen Millions of Dollars*, in the aggregate of the respective terms of two years.

Superstition.—A few days since, a gentleman's servant was driving along a piebald horse in a stanhope, along the western road, in Newbury. (Eng.) He was accosted by a young woman of very respectable appearance, who asked him what she should take to cure her of the whooping cough? The man very honestly said he did not know. The young woman then said, "if a person that has the whooping cough takes any thing that is directed to be taken by a man who is driving a piebald horse, it will be a certain cure." The man, on the strength of his piebald diploma, prescribed gin and water, and the parties separated. Last week the young woman again saw the servant with the piebald horse, when she informed him that she had taken the gin and water as he had directed, and it had cured her of the whooping cough in a very few days. Such a thing is faith!

ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Sept. 20, 1834.

Flour in Baltimore \$5.  
Candidate for Congress,  
Opposed to Executive Usurpation, and for the Constitution and the Laws,  
**GEORGE CHAMBERS.**

Jackson-Van-Buren Candidate,  
**LUDWIG HECK.**

Anti-Masonic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,  
THADDEUS STEVENS,  
JAMES M'SHERRY.  
COMMISSIONER,  
JOHN MUSSELMAN.  
AUDITOR,  
SAMUEL DIEHL.  
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,  
JACOB WILL.

Anti-Masonic & Anti-Stevens Assembly Ticket.  
JAMES PATTERSON,  
JAMES M'SHERRY.

Democratic Jackson Ticket.  
ASSEMBLY,  
WILLIAM M'CURDY,  
JAMES PATTERSON.  
COMMISSIONER,  
JOHN MUSSELMAN, SEN.  
AUDITOR,  
ABRAHAM SHERFY.  
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,  
JOHN N. GRAFF.

The installation of the Rev. Mr. SCHNECK, as Pastor of the German Reformed Church in this town, took place yesterday.

A couple of small papers have made their appearance in our town within the last two weeks—one the "Anti-Mason," opposed to the election of Mr. Stevens—the other the "Comet," in his favor. There does not appear to be much flattery of their opponents contained in either paper.

Fire.—Twenty-one buildings were destroyed by fire on the morning of Thursday week, in the city of Utica, N. Y.

Cholera.—The disease continues to prevail on the plantations of Savannah river, both above and below the city. It is also said to have crossed the river, and to be making some progress on the Carolina side.

The Administration papers state that Mr. JARVIS is re-elected to Congress from Maine, contrary to the first report, which asserted the election of Mr. HAMLIN, his Whig opponent. If the last report be true, there are chosen to Congress in MAINE five Administration men and two Whigs; leaving one district vacant. In the present Congress the strength of the Administration is seven to one.

Nat. Int.

Mr. Selden, of New York.—Dudley Selden, Esq. of New York, who was elected to Congress by the Jackson party, but who refused to sustain Gen. Jackson in his arbitrary protest, last winter, and who was abused and reviled by the collar presses, because he dared to judge and act for himself as the free representative of free constituents, has resigned his seat in Congress, to give the electors of New York an opportunity to decide whether he has been true, or not, to the cause of the people. The very first moment when an election could be had, to determine between him and his accusers, he resigns the trust committed to him, in order that, if it has been misused, it may be confided to other hands. *Winchester Rep.*

North Carolina.—In North Carolina, 1832, Gen. Jackson received 24,862 votes and Mr. Clay only 4,563. The Whigs were beaten about six to one. Now they have elected a majority of the Legislature. The last intelligence leaves no rational doubt of this fact; but even if the result is as our opponents represent it, what a vast and astonishing change the Whigs have effected in the State within the short space of two years! Both parties admit that the late election was closely and fiercely contested; and, if this is true, how immensely the Jackson strength has dwindled since 1832! Who can arrest the headlong descent of a party falling with such inconceivable rapidity? Mortal hands might as well attempt to stay the progress of a tumbling avalanche. *Louisville Journal.*

A society has been projected in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, for emigrating to the west. An agent is to be despatched to spy out the land, and select a site for the new colony from the old colony, and then the company are to take up their pilgrimage. "The members shall consist of persons who acknowledge the superintending Providence of an All-wise Creator, and believe in the Christian religion, and are willing to support the injunctions of the Gospel."

The Mayor of Quebec recently stated at a public meeting, that the Cholera had

dred residents of that city during the present year.

In the south of Germany, all the foreign papers are submitted to a censorship before they are allowed to be read. The London Courier well observes that the poor Germans have got such a weak intellect, that their mental food must be masticated by their governments before they can digest it. No wonder they emigrate to our country for a more wholesome atmosphere, and more nutritive diet, both for their corporeal and intellectual appetites.

Education in Russia.—The whole number of pupils of schools in Russia is 75,586; out of a population of 56 millions—i. e. two to every 1495 inhabitants!—A cruel mockery upon the liberties of the people, whom their despotic Autocrat wishes to keep enchained in the bonds of ignorance and servitude. No foreign teachers are permitted in any of the schools or universities, private or public, and no masters or professors are permitted to give instruction, but such as consent to become, at the same time, spies of the government in the bosom of each family. Such foreign professors only are permitted to teach, who are not imbued, as the Berlin Gazette expresses it, with the political cholera of liberalism, which has brought Europe to the verge of ruin!—And these also must undergo a probationary quarantine of five years before they are legally authorized.

A contrivance has been lately completed, with the aid of which a person may remain under water for 5 or 6 hours at a time.—It is made of Indian rubber, and is calculated to be highly useful in the recovery of property lost in deep water.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

We cut the following slip from a Philadelphia paper, and hasten to present it to our female readers. The matter is important, inasmuch as it announces a radical change in the attire of ladies.—"Reticules and baskets," says the account, "therefore will go out of use." The London Court Journal, from which the remark is taken, is high authority, we believe, in the fashionable world. No lady will be seen with a reticule hereafter; and those large baskets are entirely out of the question. Pockets have revived—head bags, sprinkled with every color, with white tassels, &c. &c. are out of date;—what a pity those little reticules, for they are very pretty, certainly they are very pretty, should be laid aside. We do not pretend to advise; every lady will think and act on this matter.

Female Pockets again in favor.—We perceive from the London Court Journal, that the revived fashion of pockets in each side of the ladies' dresses, is increasing in favor. Reticules and baskets therefore will go out of use; and the dandies will have nothing to dangle on their left arm, while they gallant the ladies with their right.

The Brattleborough Inquirer says, "A gentleman from Dummerston, Vt. informs us that the drought is so great in that vicinity, that the grass-hoppers are reduced to mere skeletons, and sit upon the fences with tears in their eyes for the want of something wherewith to satisfy the cravings of hunger."

A lady of much beauty, at Brighton, having been "crossed in love," has shut herself up in total darkness for the last ten years. We understand there are two sisters on Staten Island, in this state, who have for the last twenty years submitted themselves (we do not know for what reason) to the same species of seclusion. *N. Y. Paper.*

Murder.—Two or three years ago, at Washington, N. C., a society of young men was formed called the Painting club, the object of which was to paint or otherwise besmear drunkards found in the streets. Sometimes a man (of some property, at least, if not of respectability), by the name of Willis, being found drunk in the street, one of the painters, named Thomas, besmeared him with asphaltum. This was at three o'clock in the afternoon. Willis went home, carried his gun to a smith and had the lock put in order, and at seven o'clock returned and shot Thomas through the body, causing his immediate death.

N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

Frauds upon the Government.—The Staunton Spectator states that thirty seven bills of indictment were found against persons for perjury and forgery, at the late session of the Federal Court at Clarksville, for offences connected with frauds under the pension laws.

The Anti Jackson majority in the Legislature of Vermont is 120 votes.

Mounted Watchmen.—A proposition is now before the Councils of New York, for mounting on horses one hundred of their night watch. It is warmly advocated by the editor of the Star, as well as upon the grounds of efficiency as those of economy.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, James H. Graham, Esq. of Carlisle, to Miss Elizabeth Davidson, of this borough.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. C. B. Young, Mr. John Appleman, of Frederick county, Md. to Miss Nancy Sailer.

Daughter of Mr. Sailer, formerly of the small town of Adams county.

WOOD.—Those of our subscribers who have promised us WOOD, are requested to deliver it as soon as possible. *Sept. 29.*

On the 15th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Rider, of Germany township.  
On the 16th inst. Mr. Jacob Mears, sen. of Menallen township, in the 84th year of his age.  
On Thursday last, Mrs. Elizabeth King, wife of Mr. Adam King, of this borough, aged about 22 years.  
On the same day, Mr. John Scartz, of this borough, aged about 19 years.  
A short time since, in Georgia, the Hon. H. Clayford, a few years ago a candidate for the Presidency.

On Thursday morning, the 4th inst., at the residence of his father, in Wilsonville, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WILSON, aged 33 years and 26 days. In the loss of Mr. Wilson, society has been deprived of a valuable member, a parent of an affectionate son, a wife of a tender husband, and helpless babes of an indulgent father. In all these great relations, Mr. Wilson was pre-eminent for the kindness of his disposition, mildness of deportment and urbanity of demeanor.

Suffering under a disease of slow, but certain results, and enduring afflictions which are not common in this pilgrimage of woe, he manifested in all his trials the patience and fortitude which practical Christians alone experience. Friends mourned for the death of such a man, for his death is the death of the righteous! He is gone! but his destiny is identified with His, who said "Unto them that are my followers I will give everlasting life." He has gone to receive the reward which a righteous providence has promised to all who are faithful to him. He has gone to join the just made perfect in the realms of eternal bliss.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held immediately at Tom's Creek meeting-house, about 12 miles from Emmitsburg, to commence on Thursday the 2d of October next. *Sept. 29.*

Coal: Coal: Coal!

THE facilities offered for transportation from the Susquehanna River to the borough of York, by the construction of the Codorus Navigation, has induced the subscriber to establish a

COAL YARD, near the Codorus creek, in North Beaver street, where he has for sale a large quantity of

North Branch Coal, out of Smith's celebrated bed. The subscriber has also been appointed Agent for the sale of the

Lyken's Valley Coal,

said to be superior to any other found in Pennsylvania, inasmuch as it ignites more readily, and is perfectly FREE FROM SLATE!

GRATES! GRATES!

An invoice of COAL GRATES, beautiful patterns, made by STEWART, of Baltimore, kept for sale at City prices, at the subscriber's residence—to which he invites the attention of the public.

Also for sale, a quantity of

Ark Timber & Plank.

GEORGE S. MORRIS.

York, Pa. Sept. 29. 1m

TYPE FOUNDRY.

C. SHERMAN & SAMUEL ECKLIN, having purchased the Type Foundry, established by the late J. Howe,

have entered into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of types under the firm of S. ECKLIN, & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those kinds most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay; and have now for sale a large quantity of the best quality, (stock purchased from the estate of J. Howe,) and intend to make immediate additions to it.

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for founts of every description, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. We offer for sale, also an assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the earliest attention at this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved quality, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for book binders, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by our predecessor. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. To the former patrons of this foundry, we deem it sufficient to say, that they will be as well and as promptly served as before.

The business of the Foundry will be conducted under the following firm, and by the same person who was in fact the type-founder in Mr. Howe's foundry. *S. ECKLIN, & Co.* *Corner of Crown and Callowhill st.* *Sept. 29.*

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

Is the title of a new Weekly Paper, devoted to the republication of the standard works of the best authors. It is well printed on paper of the finest quality made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen 4to. pages, making one volume of 832 pages per annum. It will be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving THREE DOLLARS per annum, post paid. Nos. 1 and 2 the Man of Feeling by Mackenzie, and the Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. George Crabbe; No. 5, commences the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague.—There will be no abridgement of the work of any author. *WM. PEARSON.* *Proprietor, 115 Fulton-street.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Under this title, Mr. WILLIAM PEARSON of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we really think deserving of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English literature. The publication contains no paper, and is no more than larger than the London weekly Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but is of the very best quality and sized, so that one may write on it without blotting. The typography is at once neat and legible; and the whole style of the execution has far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a library may be procured through the means of this publication, we may mention that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and a fourth part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; for all which the price is sixpence. From what we know respecting this novel and beautiful enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selections of works for the Republic of Letters will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in literature, as to ensure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it.—*Evening Post.*

"We have intended, as each successive number appeared, to notice this judicious publication. To those who are not apprised of the plan upon which it is conducted, it is merely necessary to observe, that it is a weekly issue of a beautifully printed quarto sheet at six cents a number, each number containing one or more octavo volumes. When it is added 'The Man of Feeling,' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' two of the finest classics in our language, may thus be had for the sum of 124 cents, it will be seen, that both from the true taste and liberality with which it is conducted, there can be no publication which promises better to diffuse abroad a knowledge of the models of polite literature than the Republic of Letters. The last number published contains 'The Tales of the Hall,' by Crabbe. One of the most vigorous of modern writers. His style indeed, though strikingly original, is often overdone; and his subjects are of so coarse a character as frequently to leave a harsh and unpleasant impression upon the reader, but there is ever a truth to nature in his humblest guise, which renders his minute delineations and subtle distinctions of character invaluable."—*N. Y. Ad.*

"We have before us the first number of the Republic of Letters, a publication of the design and shape of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In three three numbers, each of sixteen small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall. These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at from less than three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper of the size of this Journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the work on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing even the best Boston editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and as fast as the sheet on which we are adding this article, which is on Gilpin's best.—*Es. Post.*

"A weekly publication, bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature; a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a liberal patronage.—Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter, the typographical execution of which is unsurpassed; the price is only sixpence—being by far the cheapest, as well as most useful publication that has appeared. The present number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield."—*Es. Star.*

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson, has commenced a weekly Periodical, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. It is intended to embrace only standard works. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is but six cents. The fifty-two numbers, or the year's publication, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are besides excellent."—*Courier & Enquirer.*

Proprietors of Papers who will give this entire advertisement three insertions, will be allowed a copy of the work for one year. *Sept. 29, 1834.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ALEXANDER CORRIAN, Jr., formerly of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber without delay; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are desired to leave the same, properly authenticated, with Mr. R. G. HANFRA, Gettysburg. *JACOB A. FISHER.* *York, Sept. 22.*



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

**COUNTY MEETING.**  
The Voters of Adams County are hereby notified that a Public Meeting, with all the usual business, will be held at the house of Henry W. Slagle, in Berwick township, on Saturday the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The candidates for Congress and the Legislature are requested and expected to be present, and address the meeting.  
Sept. 22.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
In pursuance of the last will and testament of **FREDERICK STEINOUR**, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, on **Friday the 21st day of October next**, the **REAL ESTATE** of said deceased, being:

**SALE.**  
Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Steinour, Isaac Wierman, and others, containing:

98 Acres, 91 Perches, and allowance; about 20 Acres of Meadowland, with a proportion of Timber and Upland. The improvements are a **two-story Log House**, double Log Barn, Log Spring house, Cider Press, with a first rate Orchard of about 300 Apple-trees; a spring near the house; and the Great Conowing creek runs on one side of the farm.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises. Attendance given, and terms made known by

**GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.**  
Sept. 22.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with **DANIEL COMFORT**, and those accounts & notes at Major's Mill, with **ADAM WATSON, Esq.**—as the accounts are left with them for collection. Those persons who do not close their accounts on or before the 12th of October next, may rely on having suits brought against them, without respect to persons.

**JOHN SLOTHOWER.**  
Sept. 15.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted to the Estate of **Mary Jourdan**, late of the township of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated.

**DAVID WILLS,**  
Administrator *pendente lite*.  
Sept. 1.

**The General Insurance Company of Maryland.**  
With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars.

**HAVE** opened an Office in Hagers-town, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Counties, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—Where they will insure against

**LOSS BY FIRE;**  
Also—On LIVES;  
**GRANT ANNUITIES;** and  
**RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.**

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

**JOHN DAVIS, Agent.**  
Nov. 18.

**THE LADY'S BOOK,**  
(NINTH VOLUME.)  
A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose, by the most celebrated Authors, published at \$3 PER ANNUM,  
**R. J. A. GODEY,**  
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.  
Aug. 11.

**ANDY'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.**  
Translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, May 26.

**BOOK STORE.**  
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

**Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books;**  
Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Prisms and Toy-books for children, Staters, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and General States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, May 26.

**Gettysburg Guards!**  
YOU will parade in front of the Court house, on **Saturday the 4th of October next**, at one o'clock, P. M. precisely, with arms complete.

**E. MARTIN, O. S.**  
Sept. 22.

**Pennsylvania College,**  
GETTYSBURG.

This institution was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1832. It is situated in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania. Gettysburg is 114 miles from Philadelphia, 52 from Baltimore, 50 from Lancaster, 36 from Harrisburg, and 32 from Fredericktown, Md. It is accessible by stages from the different places mentioned, and others either daily or several times a week.

The location of Gettysburg is not surpassed by any in the Union for health, and the town is remarkable for its morality.

Pennsylvania College has been continually increasing since its organization, and has numbered near 100 students. The present faculty are—

Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, President, and Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Rev. H. L. BAUGHER, A. M. Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Rev. M. JACOB, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Professor of Mineralogy and Botany.

Mr. WILLIAM RAYMOND, A. B. Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Mr. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, A. B. Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

The students, for the present, are boarded in private families in the town, under the supervision of the Faculty. The government of the institution is conformed, as far as may be, to that of a well regulated family.

The winter session of the Preparatory Department commences on **Thursday the 16th of October**, and of the College, on **Thursday the 30th of October**.

There are two vacations in the year, in April and September; four weeks for the Preparatory, and six for the Collegiate Department. The price of tuition is \$14 for the winter, and \$10 for the summer session. Boarding can be had at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

Gettysburg, Sept. 22, 1834.

The Editors of the United States Gazette, Philadelphia, the National Intelligencer, Washington, the Harrisburg Telegraph, and the Gettysburg Telegraph, are requested to insert the above in their country papers, once a week for 3 months; and send their bills to the President of the College. The Editor of the U. S. Gazette will please insert it only for one week in addition.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATOR ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on **Friday the 30th day of September next**, viz.:

The account of Michael Plum, Administrator of the estate of **Adam Plum**, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of **Jane Koch**, deceased.

The account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of the estate of **Catharine Mundorf**, deceased.

The account of Lavinia McNair and Alexander McNair, Executors of the estate of **Samuel McNair**, deceased.

The account of Doct. Charles Blish, Executor of the estate of **John McGrew**, deceased.

The account of John Thomas, one of the Executors of the estate of **Naomi Morton**, deceased.

The account of Peter Miller and Samuel Miller, Administrators of the estate of **Jacob Miller**, deceased.

The account of Henry Koser, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the estate of **George Hartzell**, deceased.

The account of Jacob Weldy, Administrator of the estate of **Arthur O'Cloghery**, deceased.

The account of Jacob Lady, Administrator of the estate of **Barbara Walter**, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Executor of the estate of **Isaac Sailer**, deceased.

The account of George Will, Executor of the estate of **J. Fernau**, deceased.

The account of Joseph Bayly, one of the Executors of the estate of **John Bayly**, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator of the estate of **John McGinty**, deceased.

The account of John Sweeney, Administrator of the estate of **Elizabeth Sweeney**, deceased.

The account of Daniel Fink, Executor of the estate of **Dorothy Kenegre**, deceased.

**JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.**  
Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
August 23, 1834.

**DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S**  
Celebrated & Infallible

**Worm-destroying Syrup,**  
Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

**Doctor Schmucker's**  
**POPULAR THEOLOGY,**

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing between **THOMAS J. COOPER, ER & CO.**, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of September. Persons indebted to them, will settle the same with **THOMAS J. COOPER**, as soon as convenient, at the Old Stand.

**THOMAS J. COOPER,**  
**FRANKLIN COOPER.**  
—Gettysburg, Sept. 8.

**FRESH SUPPLY.**  
**Thomas J. Cooper,**  
Respectfully informs his friends and customers generally, that he continues business as usual, and hopes, by personal attention, to be able to supply his old customers. His Assortment consists of

**Dry Goods, Domestic,**  
**QUEENSLAND, HARDWARE,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**Hollow-Ware & Stoves,**  
all of which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. Persons indebted to him for old accounts and notes, will please to call and settle the same by the middle of October, and save costs.

—Gettysburg, Sept. 8.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the Estate of **FREDERICK STEINOUR**, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said deceased, by bond, note, or book accounts, to come forward and make payment immediately; and also all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

**GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.**  
Menallen township, Sept. 8.

**Atan Orphans' Court**  
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 25th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before John Reed, Esq., and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of **SOLOMON BOWERS**, deceased, to be and appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

**The Court Grant a Ration.**  
On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, intermarried with Joseph Hughes, Ephraim Bower, Rebecca, intermarried with Michael Plum, Maria, intermarried with Henry Spahr, Daniel Bower, and Moses Bower, or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on **Tuesday the 30th day of September, inst.** to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
**JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**  
Sept. 15.

**DRUG STORE.**  
**Zachariah Danner,**  
BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the **DRUG STORE** formerly kept by **DR. HENRY MEYER**, on the Diamond, next door to Smysers, Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**  
**Paints, Oils, Varnishes,**  
**Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty,**  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call.

Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26.

**BUCHU.**—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—**for sale at the Drug Store of**

**Z. DANNER.**  
May 26.

**LIVERWORT.**—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—**for sale at the Drug Store of**

**Z. DANNER.**  
May 26.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and impurity in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. **for sale at the Drug Store of**

**Z. DANNER.**  
May 26.

**A Valuable Farm**  
**FOR SALE.**  
THAT finely improved Farm, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. called

**HAMMERSBURGH,**  
is offered for sale. It is about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and contains **246 Acres**—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered; the remainder in meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large two-story Brick

**DWELLING,**  
containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-houses, and TWO LOG  
**Two Tenant-Houses,** and one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises.

The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. Adam Long residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to **Simon Becker, Esq.** in Menallen township, Aug. 18.

**Lumber! Lumber!**  
THE Subscriber, thankful for past encouragement, would beg leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand a very large assortment of

**White Pine & Yellow Pine BOARDS,**  
**Ash Plank, Pine Plank,**  
**SCANTLING,**  
**Pine & Oak Shingles,**  
**POPULAR SCANTLING, CHERRY BOARDS & PLANK, &c. &c.**

He has also on hand a large stock of **IRON,**  
Rolled, Hammered, and Round, from Codorus Works—all of which he will sell low for Cash.

**D. ZIEGLER.**  
Gettysburg, Sept. 1.

**TO MY CREDITORS.**  
TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed **Tuesday the 30th of September inst.** for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

**GEO. C. STRICKHOUSER.**  
Sept. 1.

**JAMES COOPER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.  
Gettysburg, June 9.

**Flax-Seed Wanted.**  
CASH, and the highest price given for clean **FLAX-SEED**, at the Apothecary and Drug-Store of

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, Aug. 25.

**GERMAN BOOKS.**  
THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:

Arndt's True Christianity,  
Fox's Book of Martyrs,  
Palterispel,  
Stark's Prayer Book,  
Wandelnde Seele,  
Francke's Leben,  
Haberman's Prayer-book,  
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,  
Lutheran Hymn-books,  
Reformed do.  
Gemeinschaftliche do.  
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,  
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,  
And a large and general assortment of **GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS**, fancy & common binding.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, June 30.

**TRUSSES.**—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

**S. H. BUEHLER.**  
May 26.

**LANCASTER GLUE.**  
A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.**  
Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

**CUBERS.**—Carpenter's Oil of Cubes—**for sale at the Drug Store of**

**Z. DANNER.**  
May 26.

**LIQUID OPODEDOC.**—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of

**Z. DANNER.**  
May 26.

**SWAIN'S PANACEA,** for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Disen-

ty, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, June 30.

**FOR RENT.**  
**SAW-MILL,**  
and **Plaster-Mill.**  
LATE of **Wm. MOORE**, deceased, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, will be Rented, by private contract, for a term of years; and if not leased before the **first day of October next**, will, on that day, be Rented by Public Outcry.

The terms can be known on application to the Widow's son, of said deceased, living at the premises.

**JAMES GREASON, Ex'r.**  
Sept. 1.

**FRESH DRUGS**  
AND  
**MEDICINES.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

**LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines,** which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur.	" Gamboge.
Cream Tartar.	" Mastic.
Ensom Seta.	" Myrrh.
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth.
Rochelle do.	" Copal.
Sulphate Quinine.	" Ammoniac.
Anatto.	" Sandarac.
Aqua Fortis.	" Scammony.
Camphor.	" Asafoetida.
Calomel.	" Elastic.
Castor Oil.	" Gall Aleppo.
Senna.	" Isinglass.
Manna.	" Ivory Black.
Elk's Fat.	" Spirits Turpentine.
Do. Vitriol.	" Iceland Moss.
Elor Benjoin.	" Opium.
Do. Camomile.	" Nutmegs.
Fisher's Pills.	" Oil Cinnamon.
Anderson's do.	" Almonds.
Lee's do.	" Aniseed.
Hooper's do.	" Cloves.
Chapman's do.	" Juniper.
Rush's do.	" Lavender.
Germans do.	" Peppermint.
Liquorice Ball.	" Oreganium.
" Do. Root.	" Pung.
Borax.	" Ipecacuanha.
Arrow Root.	" Magnesia.
British Oil.	" Lavender Comp.
Antimony.	" Jalap.
Tartaric Acid.	" Oil Cajuput.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

**Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,**  
**PAINT BRUSHES,**  
**GROCERIES, &c.**

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**  
Gettysburg, May 19.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "an Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, **JAMES BELLI, Jr.** Sheriff of the county of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this **PUBLIC NOTICE** to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

**General Election**  
will be held in the said County, on the **Second Tuesday in October next, (the 14th,)**  
at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's road and the intersection of said Road with the Gettysburg and York Turnpike Road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lancaster, at the house of Wm. Thompson, sen. in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that

part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house of Philip Heagy, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and E. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house formerly occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowingo, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M. Sherry's Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heildersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Joseph Topper, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swepe, in Bonoughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

**AT WHICH TIME AND PLACE**  
**WILL BE ELECTED,**  
**One Member of Congress,**  
to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and Franklin;

**Two Representatives in the State Legislature,** for the County of Adams;

**One County Commissioner;**  
**One Auditor of Public Accounts;** and

**One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams.**

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the **INSPECTORS** of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the **3d day of October next**, and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law, for that purpose, by the respective Constables; (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such an Election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their District, on the Day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the **JUDGES** of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which shall be on **Friday the 17th day of October aforesaid**, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2nd April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts—

**SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,** That the several qualified Electors who shall vote in this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

**SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,** That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election, that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of

office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

**JAMES BELLI, Jun. Sheriff.**  
Sept. 8.

**MERCURY.**—Carpenter's Black Oxide of Mercury—**for sale at the Drug Store of**

**Z. DANNER.**  
May 26.